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PASTOR REPORTEDLY MEETS WITH CHILEAN ENVOY; MEETING DENIED

PY071949 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1645 GMT 7 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb (NA)--It was reported at the Foreign Ministry today that Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor met with Chilean Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes from 1230 to 1305. The foreign minister had also met previously with the president of the nation, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret), for 15 minutes until 1200.

According to unofficial sources, the subject of discussion of these meetings was the southern border conflict and how the pope's mediation will be implemented. At the end of his meeting with Pastor, Ambassador Jarpa Reyes declined to make any remarks and said that any report must be requested from the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Envoy Received by Under Secretary

PY080100 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 7 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb (NA)--The Foreign Ministry reported in a communique tonight that Chilean Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes was not received by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor at noon today, but by another Foreign Ministry official because the meeting which the foreign minister held with the president of the nation was extended to 1400. The communique states that "because the meeting the foreign minister held with the president of the nation was extended to 1400 today, the meeting he was scheduled to have with the Chilean ambassador at noon today was held by Col Raul Cura, international economic relations under secretary, who talked with the Chilean diplomat for half an hour."

ITALY'S MARIANO RUMOR MEETS WITH PARTY LEADERS

PY071826 Buenos Aires TELAM Spanish 1249 GMT 7 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb (TELAM)--Former Italian Prime Minister and President of the World Christian Democratic Union Mariano Rumor left Buenos Aires for Montevideo.

According to information released, the Italian politician will return to Argentina early this afternoon after staying in Montevideo for some hours. At 1800 he will leave Buenos Aires on his way back to Italy via Rio de Janeiro.

Rumor arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday afternoon on the second to the last stop of his Latin American trip and met with Justicialist leaders Italo Luder and Deolindo Bittel, Intransigent Party leaders Oscar Alende and Diego May Zubiria, Integration and Development Movement leader Arturo Frondizi and Radical Civic Union leaders Ricardo Balbin and Enrique Vanoly.

Later, he held a press conference and met with union leaders of the so called "Group of 5" [presumably "Group of 25"]. The Italian leader left from the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport.

DRAFT LAW ON UNION ORGANIZATION OUTLINED

PY061248 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 3 Feb 79 p 11 PY

[Text] One of the most time-consuming projects of the national reorganization process is that pertaining to the functioning of the labor organizations. [paragraph continues]

Some of the characteristics of this new law, which will undoutedly impose deep modifications on the labor structure enforced until 24 March 1976, were disclosed after the military junta reviewed the draft law last Thursday.

The draft law under study recognizes vertical and horizontal [vertical y horizontal] unions but it specifically excludes those of private enterprises. The law also will recognize unions of specialized workers.

Union authorities will be elected through direct and secret votes and union leaders will not be eligible to hold office for more than 2 terms of 3 years each.

There will be two kinds of union organizations: those which will be officially granted legal status by the proper authority implementing this activity and those registered as such.

Although there are rumors which state that there is still no definite position on this point, the draft law reportedly eradicates second-rate [segundo grado] organizations, that is, "confederations" of "federations of federations."

Delegates must be chosen at the rate of 1 per 100 employees or groups, but there will be no delegates per section appointed. The candidates to delegate posts must have at least 2 years' seniority within the enterprise and must be elected by at least 50 percent of the valid votes and with no less than 20 percent of the votes cast. Any employee or worker will be eligible to be a delegate whether or not he is a member of the union organization with legal status.

The unions' only source of income will be union dues and the unions cannot force any employee to pay union dues if he does not wish to do so.

There is, however, one exception regarding the collection of funds. At the signing of a labor agreement, the union may receive a special payment from all the personnel who are benefited, regardless of whether they are union members or not.

Union funds must be kept in official banks and union organizations will not be exempted from any tax obligations.

Union dues will be deducted from the salary lists submitted by the employer and this will be the only kind of activity in which the employer will be involved.

The draft law specifically separates the unions from the leadership and activities of social functions.

Furthermore, unions will be unable to participate in any kind of political activity, whether showing indirect or direct support for any political party or a specific candidate.

In the event "second-rate" organizations are recognized, these will be recognized as supporting organizations. They will be granted powers to negotiate agreements for these unions whenever the government authorizes them to do so and also to represent these unions before international organizations.

It is established that unions must reorganize their operations within 90 days of the enforcement of the law. Within the next 120 days, the authority implementing the law will reportedly appoint the representative body in each activity in accordance with the number of members. Within 90 days of this, elections must be held so the law will be fully enforced. The general guidelines of the draft law were submitted by the commanders of the armed forces about 2 years ago and were successively modified until the last draft was achieved.

PINOCHET MEETS WITH PRESS, ANALYZES FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY062215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1829 GMT 6 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Feb (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet said today that with the exception of one country, Chilean relations with its neighbors have improved with great professional zeal. The president made these remarks after analyzing foreign relations during a breakfast meeting with national and foreign reporters in the government house this morning.

The chief of state, without mentioning the neighboring country (Peru) with which relations are cold, said: "I have had the impression that some people wanted to create an explosive situation for us, but we have remained calm and now the storm has passed." The chief of state was apparently referring to the alleged case of Chilean spying denounced by the Peruvian Government which reached its height with the withdrawal of Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes from Peru on 20 January.

Regarding the southern border conflict with Argentina, he pointed out that the tension is diminishing, but not as quickly as we would like. Pinochet also reaffirmed his confidence in the mediation of John Paul II, who is studying a proposal to diminish even more the problems affecting the two countries. He also said he is convinced that the mediation process will be long because these matters take a long time and this is actually better because it diminishes tensions.

In a quick reference to the situation with Bolivia and Peru, he said he is confident it will improve in time.

Regarding relations with the United States, he said there had been two problems but they have been solved. These problems were the boycott ordered initially by U.S. union organizations which was postponed indefinitely because they realized the situation was not favorable to them and the other problem, the investigation into the death of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, is a legal case being pursued through appropriate procedures in that country.

CUBILLOS EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF ENVOY'S MEETING WITH PASTOR

PY061800 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillow called Ambassador Jarpa's upcoming meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor routine. The foreign minister said that the meeting which will take place between Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa and Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will be a normal meeting. The Chilean foreign minister told the press that in diplomacy it is normal for an ambassador to report to the authorities in the country to which he is accredited after he has visited his native country. It is not a special meeting, added Cubillos. It is only a normal work meeting to discuss pending matters approved by the second joint commission primarily concerning Points 32 and 33 of the Puerto Montt Act.

Argentina and Chile were able to reach agreement on these two points to cooperate in matters concerning physical integration and Antarctic [word indistinct]. Cubillos emphasized that these agreements should be implemented only after procedures through regular diplomatic channels are completed. This is the purpose for the meeting between Ambassador Jarpa and Foreign Minister Pastor, added Cubillos.

The minister also said that the delegation which will represent Chilean interests in the mediation process has already been appointed.

However, he did add that its members would not be announced until the Vatican officially announces the modus operandi of the mediation process. He added that the president of the nation has worked on this issue and that everything is ready, but that it is too early to disclose any information. He also reported that the documents which will be presented to the pope will also be ready in time.

CNI DENIES LINKS WITH FORMER DINA AGENTS

PY070210 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Feb 79 PY

[Communique released by the National Information Center in Santiago on 6 February 1979]

[Text] A report from an international news agency datelined Washington, 5 February 1979, regarding the murder of Orlando Letelier refers to an alleged statement by the FBI that the tickets used by (Mario Alejandro Jara) and (Mario Marin) and which they submitted to the U.S. Embassy in Santiago to obtain their visas had the stamp of the National Information Center [CNI]. In this regard, the following statement is made:

The former agents of the National Intelligence Department, DINA, (Mario Alejandro Jara) and (Mario Marin), are not army officers on active duty and have no connection with the CNI. Therefore, it is not true that their airline tickets had the stamp of the CNI. Besides, the CNI does not use its official stamp on any tickets under any circumstances.

ECONOMY MINISTER, DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC IN APRIL

PY311458 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 31 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] Concepcion, Chile, 30 Jan (AFP)--It was learned here today that an official Chilean mission headed by Economy Minister Roberto Kelly will visit the PRC next April. PRC Ambassador Hu Zhengfang [Hu Cheng-fang], who is visiting this city 500 km south of Santiago de Chile, said that the economy minister will lead a delegation which will participate in the Canton Fair.

Ambassador Hu Zhengfang said his country plans to sell 100,000 tons of petroleum to Chile and that the trip of government officials to the Canton Fair will serve to increase trade.

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY DESCRIBES 'DIFFICULT' RELATIONS

PY021310 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Rear Adm Kaare Olsen Nielsen, former Chilean ambassador to Norway, has described relations between the two countries as difficult. He noted that the Norwegian Government maintains a critical position toward Chile and toward all military regimes in general. Rear Adm Kaare Olsen Nielsen held an informative meeting yesterday with Vice Adm Arturo Troncoso Daroch, presently an acting member of the government junta. During the meeting, Admiral Olsen Nielsen informed the junta member about the diplomatic activity he carried out in Norway for 2 years.

The former diplomat said there are about 800 Chilean refugees in Norway who carry out several [word indistinct] activities. He noted that some of these Chilean refugees have become active members of Marxist movements to wage a campaign against Chile. He added that the Chilean Government has not appointed an ambassador to Norway, whose diplomatic representation is handled by a Foreign Ministry official. [sentence as heard]

TURBAY AYALA SAYS SECURITY STATUTE NOT 'PERMANENT MEASURE'

PA071345 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said last night that the country can be sure that the security statute will not be a permanent measure and that it will be abrogated when subversion disappears physically and spiritually. Speaking to Super newsmen, President Turbay Ayala indicated that subversion is under control but that circumstances exist which do not yet permit abrogation of the security statute. The president said that it was necessary to entrust legal action to the military courts to counter subversion. If this had not been done, he added, the country would not have the peace and security it enjoys today.

TURBAY AYALA CONVOKES SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSIONS

PA061948 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today officially convoked Congress to special sessions which will begin on 27 Febr[illegible]y. He issued a decree at noon today noting that the special sessions will be he[illegible] an indefinite period. The second article of the decree states that the governme[illegible] will issue a decree later on to determine the business that will be discussed during the sessions in question.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today summoned the National Security Council. The meeting is being held at San Carlos Palace in order to thoroughly analyze the country's public situation. The defense, justice and government ministers, the directors of the police and the Administrative Department of Security and the mayor of Bogota are attending the meeting. It was learned that the government is studying additional measures to guarantee order and tranquillity in the country.

LIBERALS ISSUE MANIFESTO ON PARTY PLATFORM

PA021637 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Liberal Party [PL] has released a manifesto outlining the party's platform, emphasizing economic democracy to enable governments to apply social intervention as poles of development. [sentence as heard]

The PL manifesto states that the party will struggle against any economic or political group wishing to become a closed circle and to place the Colombian people in a position of (?inequality) and exploitation. It proclaims that national savings must be channeled toward productive goals, that the revenue sharing plan must guarantee grade and high school education and that salaries must be defended in the face of inflation. It also demands controls on public service rates. It demands the creation of a national health fund to guarantee Colombians their right to services involved in preventive medicine. It affirms that social insecurity is the result of poverty, hunger and unemployment.

SIX ARGENTINES ARRESTED FOR LINKS TO EXTREMISTS

PA070301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Feb (AFP)--It was announced here today that six Argentine citizens were arrested in the past few days for alleged links to extremist movements. The six are Alberto Diaz, the manager of a publishing house, physicians Jose Vivian and Roberto and Esther Chediack, photographer Jacinto de la Vega and Maximo Caceres, all members of the Committee of Solidarity with the Argentine People.

These individuals, who have resided in Colombia for the past 2 years, were taken to Military Institutes Brigade installations in Bogota for questioning.

The arrests bring to more than 10 the number of foreigners who have been arrested in connection with the activities of the extremist M-19 movement, which staged a robbery of weapons from a military garrison that led to one of the most massive military operations remembered in this country. Among those arrested are three Uruguayan citizens--Luis P. Bernal, Rafael Lelonin and Maria Lombana--believed to be members of Tupamaro commands. They are charged with serving as advisers to M-19, particularly in the construction of people's jails where many kidnaped dignitaries were held captive, with sums in the millions being obtained for their release.

MILITARY JUDGE ORDERS ARREST OF M-19 MEMBERS

PA070206 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The first military court judge has issued an arrest warrant for Jaime Bercao Ruiz, who is accused of hiding the 5,000 arms stolen early this year from a military garrison in northern Bogota. It was also learned that Dr Jorge Patino Granados, who lives in Duitama, Boyaca Department, was arrested and brought to Bogota for questioning. Patino is one of the promoters and builders of the so-called industrial citadel. The report also mentions the arrest of three national university students accused of being involved in M-19 subversive activities, James (Sneicker), Bernardo Osorio and William Ruiz.

ARMY KILLS, CAPTURES M-19 MEMBERS IN CENTRAL COLOMBIA

PA080432 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 8 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Feb (AFP)--Four alleged members of the extremist M-19 movement were killed today and three others arrested during a clash with the army in the central part of the country, reports here said.

The fighting took place near the Roncesvalles municipality in Tolima Department, 250 km southeast of Bogota.

The authorities were surprised at the appearance of the M-19 in rural areas since it has limited its activities to urban areas.

Meanwhile, during the continuation of the vast operation to recover the extensive arsenal stolen from the army in Bogota at the beginning of this year, the authorities in Bogota seized six M-1 carbines, five Browning pistols, one automatic rifle, field equipment, nine MK-2 handgrenades and abundant propaganda of this subversive group.

DROUGHT CAUSES FOOD, ELECTRICITY SHORTAGES

PA061804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 6 Feb (AFP)--A severe and prolonged drought is having serious effects on agriculture and livestock in Ecuador, causing an energy crisis that affects Quito and several important cities, it was announced here.

The prolonged drought has sharply dropped the production of staples, and in the main cities there are beef and milk shortages. A black market is now operating which is taking advantage of a general shortage that has necessitated the importation of Colombian rice.

Added to this crisis is the stoppage of several hydroelectric powerplants due to the descent of water to unprecedented levels in the past few days, the acting mayor of Quito, Alvaro Perez, reported. The Ecuadorean capital and other cities were declared in a state of emergency due to the paralysis of the powerplants, and the situation has tended to get worse in the capital and in the countryside. Quito, which formerly was supplied by a system capable of generating 148,000 kilowatts, due to the drought now receives 24,000 kilowatts produced by thermal plants only. The only momentary reinforcement is an injection of about 50,000 additional kilowatts from hydroelectric plants which operate a few hours a day with reservoir water.

The drinking water system's capcity in Quito has also gone down about 30 percent.

BANK DIRECTORS WARN AGAINST INCREASING FOREIGN DEBT

PA052134 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The Bank of Pichincha Board of Directors has issued a re[illegible]t that the terms of the foreign debt are not optimum in costs and payment perio[illegible]rms that there is danger that renegotiating the debt could result [illegible] a larger debt. The country cannot stand a larger debt, and acq[illegible] would be like mortgaging the country's future.

JARRIN IN TELEVISION SPEECH DENIES CALDERON MURDER INVOLVEMENT

Claims Innocence, Accuses Others

PA021702 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0653 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 1 Feb (EFE)--Gen Bolivar Jarrin denied today that in his capacity as government minister he ordered the November attack that cost the life of former Ecuadorean presidential candidate Abdon Calderon. The former minister (who was relieved of his post on 20 December) denied over a national television network that he had "anything against Calderon" and suggested the names of other political leaders as possible suspects in the attack that has stirred the country's political climate.

Among the leaders who, he said, had insulted Calderon, he mentioned Asaad Bucaram, national director of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), the party of presidential candidate Jaime Roldos, winner of the first electoral round held on 16 July who, since he did not obtain an absolute majority in that election, must now face rightist Sixto Duran Ballen on 8 April.

Jarrin also tried to involve followers of former Liberal presidential candidate Rual Clemente Herta, to whom he admitted having given support in university political activities.

CHIRIQUI BANANA WORKERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

Banana Workers Begin Strike

PA070144 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Workers of the Pacific Banana Corporation and members of the Chiriqui Land Company Union, Puerto Armuelles and Bocas del Toro chapters, began an indefinite strike today seeking an agreement on the organization of the banana corporation workers union. Our correspondent in Chiriqui reported this afternoon that he estimated the number of striking workers at 13,000. They plan to continue their strike until the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry authorities establish rules for the union. The workers met with Chiriqui Governor Alfredo Macharaviaya this morning. Their dialog will continue tomorrow.

Strike To Go to Presidency

PA071857 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Correspondent's report from David, Chiriqui Province, via telephone]

[Text] A spokesman for the Union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers [STCHLC] has told Radio Guaymi that the union has not called a strike to support striking workers of the Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA]. STCHLC Organization Secretary Sergio Chacon said that even though in principle the banana workers at the port have declared solidarity with the cause of their fellow workers in COBAPA, no decision has been adopted yet to stop working either in Bocas del Toro or Baru

Workers of the newly created COBAPA have been on strike for several days demanding greater benefits. COBAPA executive Martin Cano charged that the movement is directed by alien forces for unmentionable political motives. He said that some individuals in one of the workers groups wish to impose violence while another group is seeking dialog and moderation.

For his part, Rafael Castrellon, director of Region No 1 of the Agricultural Development Ministry, which has been trying to mediate the conflict, told this station a few minutes ago that it is false that 3,000 banana workers have gone on strike. He said that the problem is limited to COBAPA plantations only.

Castrellon said that the mediating commission had tried to arrange a settlement through a mechanism that did not work. Now the problem has been placed in the hands of the president of the republic.

A meeting of representatives of the parties in conflict has been scheduled for tomorrow at the Presidency of the Republic.

Labor Minister Comments

PA072246 Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 2030 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Newsman Manuel Santamaria interview with Labor Minister Oyden Ortega; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ortega] In regard to the creation of a union of the Pacific Banana Corporation workers, it has in fact existed for over 2 years. The issue now is the legal recognition of the union's existence.

It is all sheer speculation, suspicions directed at everyone except himself, the person most involved. [Words indistinct] case, we could never have had a motive to murder economist Abdon Calderon, or even frighten him. We needed and continue to need Calderon and his party. We continue to need his party for the electoral campaign, the April elections, which are going to be hard and in which a definition [as heard] must be made between Duran Ballen or Roldos, and economist Calderon was on Roldos' side. [end recording]

Commentator Views Jarrin Speech

PA021704 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas' televised speech, the first since he was removed as government minister because of the Abdon Calderon Munoz murder case, instead of convincing people of his innocence apparently implicated him even more in the shady crime.

The former minister demonstrated that his defense strategy was directed, on the one hand, to hinting that the crime was the result of disputes between local politicians and, on the other, to placing the entire blame for the case on police Maj Jaime Hermosa Escola, in both cases to evade his own responsibility. But his plan boomeranged, first because the former minister's speech accentuated public doubts regarding his innocence, and then because Major Hermosa's lawyer, Eduardo Bucheli, provided details that implicate General Jarrin in the attempt even more.

Shortly after Jarrin's speech, Bucheli said over a television network that the former minister tried to excise part of Major Hermosa's testimony. He also gave an account of a meeting between Jarrin and his former aide in which the police officer told the minister that he did not know what was going on when he was ordered to give money to the alleged assassins.

Major Hermosa's defense lawyer also noted that during the critical days in which details of the crime were being rapidly unveiled, a meeting took place between General Jarrin and the current president of the Supreme Court, Gonzalo Karolys, in whose hands the decision on the case now rests.

Without a doubt, details of the crime are now emerging to show who was involved in the case, despite all the efforts of those implicated. Under these circumstances, it is clear what the armed forces should do: On the one hand, contribute to the total clarification of the crime and punish those guilty, and, on the other, guarantee the continuity of the plan to return to civilian government--that is, if the honor and prestige of the institution are to be protected.

IMPRISONED COLONEL BELIEVED HELD ON ANTIGOVERNMENT CHARGES

PA020206 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Retired Col Jorge Ceballos, one of the officers who led the insurrection against Gen Guillermo Rodriguez Lara's regime, has been imprisoned. Political sources believe his imprisonment stems from the charges that Colonel Ceballos made against the military government on the "Ante la Opinion" program, when he asserted that General Jarrin was complying with higher orders when he participated in the crime against Abdon Calderon. Ceballos said on that occasion that the government is trying to cover up for Gen Bolivar Jarrin and urged the armed forces to defend their military honor by judging Jarrin.

MILITARY NAMES ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, CHAIRMAN OF JOINT STAFF

PA070015 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 31 Jan 79 p 2 PA

[Excerpts] *Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio* has been named chief of the army General Staff to replace Maj Gen Pedro Richter Prada, who has become army commander in chief. Hoyos Rubio served previously as commanding general of the army academic centers and minister supervisor of Cajamarca before the council of ministers. [as published] He has also served as minister of nutrition.

As army chief of staff, Hoyos Rubio will be replacing Richter Prada, who will also be replaced as chairman of the armed forces Joint Staff by air force Lt Gen Luis Arias Graziani, chief of the air force General Staff.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICE OF STAPLE PRODUCTS, SERVICES

PA032015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 3 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 3 Feb (AFP)--The Peruvian Government today increased the prices of bread, flour, noodles and semolina, which are products of great popular consumption. Electric power rates were also increased.

The government explained that it adopted these measures because of an increase in production costs. A few weeks ago the economy and finance minister said the increase in the price of bread was necessary to avoid providing subsidies.

The price of bread increased by 31 percent, noodles by 35.5 percent, flour by 16 percent and semolina by 3 percent. The price of bread was increased by 52 percent in May. Regarding electricity rates, domestic consumption rates increased by 30 percent, while industrial and commercial rates increased by 40 percent.

According to authorized sources, this will be the last mass increase of prices of staple products and services because in the future they will be "normal." [as received]

A few weeks ago the price of gasoline was increased by 20 percent. The economy and finance minister said that the price will be gradually increased until it reaches its "normal" level.

IN-COUNTRY TRAINING OF NUCLEAR EXPERTS TO BEGIN IN MARCH

PY051639 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Beginning in March nuclear experts will be trained in our country. The course will be organized by the Higher Center of Nuclear Studies in coordination with the National Engineering University. It is a masters course in nuclear energy and [name indistinct] in which professionals who are interested in being trained as experts in the peaceful use of atomic energy may participate.

The best student in the course will then join the group of Peruvian experts who are designing and building and who will manage the atomic research plant located near [name indistinct].

There are 33 vacancies, and those interested must submit their curriculum between 1 and 15 February to the higher center of studies. They must have a professional degree [words indistinct] sciences and engineering, submit their grades during their last 4 years of studies, have good health, have a clean police record, and be a Peruvian resident.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO OUTLINES OIL POLICY GOALS

PA061824 Paris AFP in Spanish 1043 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo has reiterated that "only a very powerful, collective reason could make Mexico alter or expand its oil production platform."

Lopez-Portillo made the comment yesterday during the ceremony commemorating the 62d anniversary of the present constitution only a few days before U.S. President James Carter's visit to Mexico to negotiate gas purchases and--according to some political commentators--to pressure Mexico into expanding its oil production.

The Mexican president, however, described those who "are awed by forthcoming visits" as "fearful of a wealth we still do not know how to use."

The president told those who cite historical reasons for not negotiating with the United States that by looking back they risk turning the country into a "pillar of salt," in an obvious Biblical reference. He said that there must be no fear of violence. "The world as such is eliminating violence."

He said, however, that "without exclusivity or hostility we are bent on solving our own problems with our own resources based on our unity and always seeking political and economic independence." He demanded national unity because "Mexico will use its resources to the extent it sees fit, exclusively."

Nevertheless, he stressed that "to the extent that we establish a better economic order we will try to help solve the problem of the energy needs all countries have whether they are powerful or weak."

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY OUTLINES ADMINISTRATION'S TENETS

PA061432 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0436 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 5 Feb (EFE)--Mexican Government Secretary Jesus Reyes Heroles has said that a majority government cannot and must not seek to please everyone because "to yield to everyone does not mean to govern" but rather "to move based on pressures."

Reyes Heroles made the statement during a meeting of the country's governors currently being held in Acapulco. The minister added that the government should in no way risk endangering the country as a result of ideological or political conflicts.

Regarding political reform, Reyes said that it is mandatory to "uproot abuse" and "radically transform politics." The reform also pursues two values, neither of which can exist without the other, namely, "growing participation" and "stability."

According to the secretary, the recent amnesty law, of which 559 persons have benefited thus far, seeks to "heal wounds." Furthermore, those who seek to keep them open "promote resistance to the country's democratic progress."

PRI PRESIDENT TO RESIGN, ACCEPT SOCIAL SECURITY POST

PA030315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (EFE)--Carlos Sansores Perez, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], which has been in power for 50 years, has announced that he will resign next week. Salvador Garcia Moreno, PRI under secretary of information, told EFE that Sansores Perez "will submit his resignation to the party's national convention which will convene next week. It will determine whether the resignation will be accepted."

The resignation of the PRI's president, according to Garcia, will be accepted so that he can accept the post of director of the Institute of Social Security and Services for Government Workers [ISSSTE] which President Jose Lopez-Portillo has offered him. Sansores Perez has been PRI president since December 1976. He was reappointed in October last year.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION DENIED

PA062200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt] Puebla, Mexico, 6 Feb (AFP)--The resignation of Colobian priest Alfonso Lopez Trujillo as secretary general of the Latin American Episcopal Conference, announced yesterday, was officially denied here today. However, one of the three cochairmen of the conference, Mexican Bishop Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, was not too sure about this. According to a newspaper report, he did not deny that Lopez Trujillo had not resigned.

The report on Lopez Trujillo's resignation was released to newsmen covering the conference by well-informed sources yesterday. The same sources today reiterated that Lopez Trujillo had announced his intention to submit his resignation to Pope John Paul II but gave up the idea, apparently at the request of Cardinals Sebastiano Baggio, Aloisio Lorscheider and Brazilian Bishop Helder Camara.

The board of directors to the conference was appointed by the pope.

Regarding the testimony of his former assistant, police Maj Jaime Hermosa, directly involving him, Jarrin refuted Hermosa's statement to the effect that Hermosa received the money and the order to make payments to two of the main suspects in the crime, lawyer Abel Salazar--the contact--and Guillermo Mendez--the actual killer.

Jarrin concluded by denouncing a "conspiracy" against him on the part of the military triumvirate ruling the country and the armed forces as an institution.

Following Jarrin's appearance on television, Rodrigo Bucheli, Major Hermosa's lawyer, reiterated the charges against the former minister, using legal arguments, documents and testimonies. Bucheli made sensational revelations regarding the case, even involving Supreme Court President Gonzalo Karolys, who is currently in charge of the process concerning Calderon's assassination. Bucheli described Jarrin's appearance as a defense effort and recalled that Hermosa testified under oath before the 10th penal judge in Guayaquil, who opened the process. It was precisely this judge who transferred the case to the Supreme Court on the grounds that Jarrin is protected by a special status in his capacity as a former minister.

Jarrin Speech Excerpt

PA021703 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt of recorded speech by former Ecuadorean Government Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas broadcast on 1 February 1979]

[Text] I never had a meeting with economist Calderon. It was other figures who [words indistinct] economist Calderon. Politicians known to the nation are the ones who vented their indignation upon economist Calderon. It is others who [words indistinct] had motives and reasons for threatening his life. It is others who benefitted from his death, and it is toward them that investigations must be directed to clarify the action.

For example, I demand an investigation be made and a reason be given why Bucharam and his men of the MIU [not further identified] attacked and destroyed the photo exhibition at the State University of Guayaquil, as was reported by EL TELEGRAFO newspaper of 20 December 1978 and about which charges were made by the university.

In sum, fellow citizens, I have not ordered anybody, nor have I asked [words indistinct] to threaten the life of economist Abdon Calderon Munoz. I appeal to the people, to the officers and soldiers of Ecuador to keep calm [words indistinct]. I believe in the impartiality of justice. I will demonstrate before the courts that I am a general of the armed forces who proudly and with dignity wears the military uniform. I have defended the armed institution before the country and have rendered services during my entire military life with devotion.

Assad Bucaram Replies

PA021705 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt] This is the opinion of Assad Bucaram, director of the Concentration of Popular Forces, a politician who was also referred to by former Government Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas:

[Begin recording] I think that Gen Bolivar Jarrin is so confused that he does not know whom to blame: Huerta Montalvo, Bucaram, Bucaram's son, [Walter] Freire, Mendez Baldeon.

We told the workers a month ago in Puerto Armuelles that this could not be done unless there was a formal law of the republic establishing an exception so the new union could be officially recognized. This is why there is a commission presided over by the deputy labor minister working with banana labor representatives to enact this law. Everything is going well and we are discussing several bills in conjunction with drafting one law for the formal recognition of the union. So far we have had no problems with this type of regulation.

WORKERS URGED TO FIGHT AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

PA061346 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[From "Radioperiodico Conciencia" program with Milciades Ortiz]

[Text] The new political movement called the Socialist Revolutionary Movement has issued a communique instructing workers to struggle against the increase in the prices of staples. The movement calls for the creation of so-called struggle committees to fight against the high cost of living and unemployment in each suburb and sector where there are persons residing.

The instructions to workers include the creation of committees with a minimum of three persons, later increasing the number, and establishing links with other struggle committees. These committees would be set up in each community to organize picketing against supermarkets and other places where staple products are sold at high prices. These actions would have to be carried out at least once a week.

The movement also urges the workers to report the names of those businessmen who sell at high prices and those important government officials who own businesses. Finally, emphasis is placed on a strategy for the struggle of the masses against the high cost of living.

CRITICA EXTOLS PANAMANIAN SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

PA051954 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Feb 79 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "Praiseworthy Work"]

[Text] A few days ago we received at our editorial offices an envelope containing several magazines published by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua [CPSPN] under the title "Sandino Lives." We immediately scanned the contents with curiosity and we became more familiar with the struggle which these brothers have been waging in search of their most elementary freedoms and basic social justice.

The CPSPN, which is headed by Rogelio Sinan, our most outstanding man of letters, has been engaged in a monumental campaign of propaganda and coordination among all Panamanian sectors which are actively expressing a humanistic solidarity with a people enduring imperialist intervention and reactionary dictatorship.

This popular solidarity is needed now more than ever. It provides support at an appropriate time to the action our revolutionary government has undertaken at diplomatic forums along with Venezuela, Costa Rica, Jamaica and other Latin American governments.

We know that the work of this committee is entirely voluntary, civic and selfless. Its members, who represent the most diverse ideological factions, have rallied around a single objective: to support the Nicaraguan people in their true struggle for a new democracy.

Within the context of this brilliant page of solidarity which the Panamanian people are writing, it is important to emphasize that the committee has scheduled for 21 February what has been described with poetic license as a "cantata to Sandino." In effect, 21 February will be a new solemn anniversary of the assassination of the "general of free men," Cesar Augusto Sandino. The memory of Sandino and his actions gives encouragement to the continuation of this difficult and final struggle against Somozism.

Civic actions such as those being carried out by the CPSPN, in an atmosphere permeated with ideological pluralism, are the most tangible evidence that the path charted by the revolution of October 1968 is just and true. At this hour when our Central American brothers are waging the final battle for their liberty, the Panamanian people are turning Bolivar's ideas into reality.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT WEEDEN URGES IMMEDIATE 'DEMOCRATIZATION'

PA030322 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 79 PA

[Interview with Alvin Weeden, Social Democratic Party member; from the "Comentarios y Opiniones" program--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] The government is organizing its party for the 1984 elections. What can the opposition do in the meantime to restore democracy in the country?

[Answer] I believe this process is not going to last until 1984. The action to take, the path to follow, to transform the insitutions, the autocratic institutions created by General Torrijos and represented by Mr Royo, is to have the people wage a united struggle, organized in political parties for a constituent assembly. An opposition front must be organized. But it cannot wait until the 1984 or 1980 elections. The opposition front must demand the immediate democratization of the country.

[Question] You said the right word: demand. But how and in what way?

[Answer] The demands must be made through popular demonstrations. Political parties as representatives of public opinion must take the proper action. It is not necessary for me to say what action. I definitely believe that it is up to every Panamanian citizen to assume the responsibility of seeing that democracy is restored in our country.

CANAL AUTHORITY BRIEFS NATIONAL GUARD STAFF

PA071456 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Feb 79 p 1 PA

[Text] High-ranking officials of the Panama Canal Authority headed by Director General Gabriel Lewis Galindo have met with the National Guard staff to keep staff members up to date on the important subject.

As the entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties approaches, the canal authority plans to undertake firmly and with due priority all the obligations that Panama will assume with utmost responsibility and efficiency.

Parallel to this sensitive work, government authorities and important sectors are being kept informed. This is the reason for the interest in briefing the National Guard High Command on this occasion.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ADDS TALKS WITH PEREZ, HERRERA TO ITINERARY

PA080354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0156 GMT 8 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 7 Feb (LATIN)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier announced today that next month President Rodrigo Carazo will meet with Panamanian counterpart Aristides Royo, with outgoing Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and his successor, Luis Herrera Campins. Carazo will leave for Venezuela on 10 March and will meet there with Herrera Campins and Carlos Andres Perez. The Costa Rican president will be present at the transfer of power ceremony that is to be held in Venezuela on 12 March. During his meetings with Royo and Carlos Andres Perez, Carazo will thank them both for supporting Costa Rica during the crisis with Nicaragua.

BANANA WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

PA071603 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Telephone interview with Alvaro Rojas--not further identified--"from Coto 47"]

[Excerpt] [Question] At what time did the banana workers' strike begin?

[Answer] It began at 0200 today.

[Question] In what areas or farms (?is it effective)?

[Answer] The strike is complete in all [words indistinct] Palmas [word indistinct].

[Question] In other words, Palmar Coto and Golfito. How many workers are on strike in the area?

[Answer] Some 4,000 banana workers are on strike.

[Question] What is the reason for the strike? Please give us details. We broadcast reports yesterday and our reporter relayed directly from there Don Isaias' [not further identified] statement that the latest round of negotiations had failed.

[Answer] Well, as the public already knows, negotiations were being held with the banana company. In our opinion, however, the company was not seriously negotiating the fourth contract. Specifically, the salary offers do not meet even the workers' minimum demands. The increase in the cost of living is seriously affecting banana workers, and the salary offers are not even minimally satisfactory. In addition, the company has begun reprisals against workers. It has dismissed union leaders and refused to adopt a realistic attitude regarding this situation.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT MINISTRY INVESTIGATING 'VIOLENT ACTIONS'

PA071626 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Government Ministry authorities report that they are investigating the violent actions that have occurred in various places in the country over the past few days.

It was reported that specific instructions have been given to capture those responsible for the deeds and turn them over to the courts.

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL DENIES PLOTTING WITH GUATEMALA AGAINST COSTA RICA

PA071605 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran Government has denied that it is involved in a military plot with Guatemala to invade Costa Rica, as some Central American media have charged. Government Press Secretary Herman Allan Padgett termed the charges published by the Costa Rican press whimsical and irresponsible. These reports are biased and slanderous and show disrespect toward Honduras, which has maintained close and excellent relations with Costa Rica, he added. Padgett said that Honduras respects the right of self-determination of peoples.

NICARAGUA

FSLN'S ORTEGA DISCUSSES MILITARY STRATEGY

PA061240 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The following is an interview recorded somewhere in Nicaragua with Humberto Ortega, leader of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Ortega first analyzes the conditions created after September 1978, when the large, revolutionary, rebellious offensive took place.

[Begin Ortega recording] Today, we are reorganizing the forces we mobilized throughout September. Amid all the political activity generated in September, we are today taking into account the international strategy that has been proposed.

This international strategy calls for warfare both in the rural and mountainous fronts as well as on the roads and in towns located along Nicaragua's Pacific coast and in the country's major cities. In other words, for us, the struggle in the mountainous, rural areas--as for example in the Carlos Fonseca Amador northern front led by Comrade Commander German Pomares and Comrade Commander Ruben--is as important and necessary as the warfare being waged in the Pacific areas of Nicaragua--Masaya, Managua, Leon, Chinandega--and the warfare being waged along the country's border areas, in this case, the [name indistinct] southern front, which we also led.

Therefore, we are trying to combine various types of warfare that will allow us to weaken and disperse the enemy and that will permit us to organize mobile strategic forces. We believe that these mobile strategic forces will be organized more quickly in the rural, mountainous areas. This will allow us to gradually structure the Sandinist army's [word indistinct]. This Sandinist army will be structured by the mobile strategic forces of the rural and mountainous areas and by the mobile forces that may also be organized on the urban fronts, on the fronts along Nicaragua's Pacific sector and along the border. This is our military strategy.

In other words, in our next insurrection we will have true mobile and strategic detachments allowing us to consolidate popular insurrection, which we also promote in the streets, neighborhoods, and factories, along the roads and in Nicaragua's more strategic towns.

As for the [words indistinct], although it is true that we managed to mobilize the masses, it is equally true that the political organizations were not then as aware of the justness and correctness of our insurrection. In other words, the masses which we managed to mobilize with the armed [word indistinct] today have taught the political organizations to be aware. Also, it was the masses and our activities in mobilizing the masses which have made us realize that it is viable and possible to wage a popular Sandinist insurrection, of the type we truly proved should be waged.

So, from September on, and for the next offensive that we will launch as soon as the right conditions are again created, the political organizations will realize that it is indeed possible to mobilize the masses. They will no longer be experimenting. On the contrary, they will have a real and firm basis to the claim that is is possible to mobilize tha masses and lead them to combat. We will not be trying to find out if we can mobilize the masses, but rather how, after mobilizing those masses, we can, with with more experience and better material conditions, [words indistinct], achieving the overthrow of Somozism and implementing a broad democratic government, a national government, which is what our people aspire to.

So in this connection, it is important that for the next insurrection the people and, above all, the organizations that (?direct) the people see more clearly the insurrectional line that we have been promoting, that they see clearly the need for a constant political and military offensive and for a broad, open and nonsectarian policy.

Because, now we are more mature and must understand that we must take into account a number of factors, a number of forces that are present in today's world, in Latin America and in Central America, if we are to gradually construct our liberation project and continue destroying Somozism. We cannot fall into any type of divisive or sectarian position. We must take into account the reality of Latin America and the world. Regarding this we believe there is now more awareness among all the sectors that oppose the dictatorship. [end recording]

Next, Humberto Ortega discusses the minimal anti-Somozist program promoted by the FSLN.

[Begin Ortega recording] We believe that the first task is to save Nicaragua, to reconstruct Nicaragua from the earthquake of more than 40 years in which Somozism and the U.S. Government have kept us. That is the first big task. And the first step toward achieving this is the expropriation of Somoza's property. At the same time [words indistinct] any reactionary imperialist maneuver aimed at setting up Somozism without Somoza. Therefore, to begin with the task will be aimed at setting the basis or foundation that will permit us to save Nicaragua from the catastrophe in which it has been plunged and then gradually to (?establish) a broad, democratic and popular government, a progressive government that will defend the national sovereignty. [end recording]

FSLN'S TIRADO LOPEZ DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF COUP, SOMOZISM

PA071203 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The following is an interview recorded in Nicaraguan territory with Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] leader Victor Tirado Lopez. Tirado Lopez first comments on the possibility of a coup being staged or of a Somozism without Somoza being implemented in Nicaragua. He also discusses the FSLN's stand regarding such possibilities:

[Begin Tirado Lopez recording] We believe that the objectives that we have outlined within this process cannot be achieved without eliminating Somoza. We believe (?there is no alternative) and that our struggle will continue.

As I have said before, we have a program, we have a platform and we have to abide by that platform and that program. If Somoza were to be replaced in accordance with what the reactionary forces might desire, that would mean that a positive solution would not really be provided to the problem posed by Somozism. Our attitude, then, is this: We will fight Somozism to the very end, and, if the U.S. Government's forces intervene to impose their own alternative, we will have to continue fighting until our guidelines and our program are implemented among the peasant and labor sectors and among all those sectors that are decisively and bravely fighting Somozism.

In the event of a coup or intervention by the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), we would have to amend our guidelines and lead them along other paths.

The U.S. role at present is characterized by political intervention through the mediating commission. What results has that mediating commission obtained through the plebiscite and through all those tricks that have been implemented? Nothing clear has come out of it. The only thing that is clear is that Somozism remains. But it has not, as some people say, grown any stronger. I do not believe that Somoza has grown scronger in spite of the conditions under which [words indistinct].

What the U.S. Government wishes to do now is to implement its own criterion, its own policy regarding Somoza's replacement. That criterion in replacing Somoza would be in accordance with the U.S. Government's interests and, of course, would not get to the roots of the Nicaraguan problem. On the contrary, the United States wants only a political replacement; it does not want to implement great economic or political changes.

The other problem concerns the maintenance of the National Guard. Regarding that problem, any alternative implemented by reactionary forces would [words indistinct]. This is precisely why we will continue fighting until the National Guard is wiped out once and for all.

So as you can see, our position is clear: Our struggle has always been against Somoza and Somozism, and so long as those objectives are not achieved, our struggle will not stop. All of our policy revolves around the elimination of Somoza and Somozism. To accept mediation and a plebiscite imposed on us with Somoza would really mean that we would still be carrying the dead weight of the old politicians. Instead, we should put an end to that mediation, and, above all, we should tell the U.S. Government that we can solve our own problems.

I think that at this point it is time to define ourselves, time to rectify our traditional policy. It is time to implement a truly Nicaraguan policy. If the task of eliminating Somoza is a big one, the task of reconstructing Nicaragua is even larger because the 1972 earthquake brought us not only great evils; the Somozist earthquake has also been instrumental in keeping our country immersed in backwardness and poverty. It has been 44 years of (?inactivity) and, for this reason, this task, as I have said, will have to be undertaken by great and honest men willing to take the country out of its ignorance, out of its unsanitary conditions and out of all the ills that currently affect us. [end recording]

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS FSLN ACTIVITIES

PA080320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2253 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard today revealed that El Progreso District in Matagalpa, located in northern Nicaragua, was occupied Monday night by Sandinist guerrillas. The rebels presumably came from the mountains near Matagalpa. They assembled the people and gave them a brief lecture on the armed guerrilla.

Several military detachments were sent to the district to try to capture the Sandinists who managed to escape without clashing with the government's forces. Last night in the same city, groups of youths started to build fires and put up barricades on street corners. No arrests have been reported so far despite intensive military patrolling. The residents of Matagalpa were upset by this situation. Matagalpa was the first city seized by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) guerrillas in August last year and Masaya, Leon, Chinandega, Esteli and Diriamba were seized the following month. All these cities are located in different points in the republic. These cities were recovered a week or 10 days later by the army in an operation involving the air force and which took a heavy toll among the civilian population.

The same National Guard sources today disclosed that in the Poco Sol sector, on the Costa Rican border, another peasant identified as Jesus Sandoval Fletes was found dead, brutally beaten and with his throat slashed.

Nicaraguan authorities insist that the incursions carried out by Sandinist brigades from Costa Rican territory are designed just to murder peasants. Gen Gonzalo Evertz, commander of the border zone in Rivas Department, today said that some Nicaraguan news media were reporting these crimes as heroic deeds, and the opposite when the authorities killed a rebel.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Student Front (FER), made up of high school and university students, published a list of the persons killed and captured by the National Guard in northern Nicaragua. German Castillo and Mercedes Bucardo are among some of the peasants who have been killed and their families arrested during the military crackdown, an FSLN branch of the FER reported. In the meantime, a report from Leon, in western Nicaragua, says that the adolescent killed last Sunday was identified as Reynaldo Pastran. He was shot from a taxi allegedly for political reasons.

TWO NATIONAL GUARDSMEN KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS

PA071942 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1905 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Feb (LATIN)--According to Nicaraguan authorities, two National Guardsmen were killed today by individuals who fired at them from moving vehicles. One of the soldiers was killed in Matagalpa, 124 km north of Managua, and the other on the Leon-Managua road. The authorities added that they found the body of Noel Brenes Matamoros--who was identified as the brother of Sandinist guerrilla Misael Brenes Matamoros, one of the prisoners released during the August attack on the National Palace--in the Department of Leon.

RIVAS COMMANDER COMPLAINS OF ATTACKS FROM COSTA RICA

PA072222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1953 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Feb (LATIN)--Gen Gonzalo Evertz, commander of Rivas Department, said today that Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica has been constantly harassed in the past 7 days "by criminal elements who are firing machineguns and mortars from the Costa Rican side."

"If we answer their fire, Costa Rica protests that we are attacking it. However, those elements attack us daily and the Costa Rican authorities do not consider that to be aggression," General Evertz said.

NAMES OF PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED PUBLISHED

PA071621 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1550 GMT 7 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 7 Feb (EFE)--A report containing the names of 400 political prisoners who will be released was published here today in Cuba's official GAZETTE. The prisoners will be released immediately. This is the first group of prisoners whose release was agreed to in the dialog between Cuban authorities and the "Committee of 75" of the Cuban community abroad. Some of these persons will travel to the United States if U.S. immigration authorities grant them entry permits. A team of U.S. Justice Department officials has arrived in Cuba for this purpose. However, it has been learned in diplomatic circles that a large number of the prisoners who will be released do not want to leave Cuba. Some 150 prisoners have requested permission to enter the United States.

FISH INDUSTRY PRODUCTION REPORTED AT MEETING

FL061137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The Fish Industry Ministry achieved its highest distribution of production to the population in 1978 with 109,000 tons,it has been announced at this year's review meeting of that ministry held in our capital. This figure, which exceeds that obtained in 1977, helped to raise the per capita consumption to 11.2 kilograms. This success, which marks the 11th consecutive one for the ministry, meant an income of approximately $117 million for the country or a 28-percent growth in comparison to 1977.

At the meeting, which was chaired by Council of Ministers Vice President Flavio Bravo and Fish Industry Minister Anibal Velaz, both members of the PCC Central Committee, it was also announced that the value of exports amounted to 85.3 million pesos for a 100-percent fulfillment [of the plan].

In special remarks, Flavio Bravo pointed out that the preferred treatment which the revolution gives to the fish industry has made it possible to raise catch levels from about 30,000 tons annually in 1958 to the more than 200,000 tons obtained for the first time in 1978. He also congratulated the fishermen for having fulfilled planned export levels for the 11th consecutive time. He emphasized the need to increase the quality of exports and the production used for national consumption.

ALMEIDA INSPECTS SUGAR MILL, AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION SITES

FL061318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1251 GMT 6 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has visited the installations of the new Batalla de las Guasimas sugar mill in Vertientes, Camaguey Province. The commander of the revolution was briefed in detail on each of the construction works, availability of sugarcane fields and general status of planting, as well as the climatological characteristics of the area.

After showing interest in the new town under construction in that area, Almeida Bosque said that initially the revolution had devoted its attention to the expansion and modernization of the existing old sugar mills until it reached the point of building completely new sugar mills.

The Batalla de las Guasimas mill is 40-percent complete, and so far the construction schedule has been fulfilled 100 percent. This mill, visited by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, will not consume petroleum and will be able to process 600,000 arrobas of sugarcane daily [words indistinct] when in full production capacity.

The modern sugar mill will have a labor force of about 500 industrial workers and will have eight sugarcane districts, six of them with sugarcane collection and preprocessing stations and two with stacking directly on the platform scale.

Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque also inspected the work to extend the runway of the Ignacio Agramonte Airport in Camaguey. He urged raising productivity by better utilization of resources. Expansion of the runway includes paving 557 meters, which will extend the runway to 3,000 linear meters, rectification of taxiing areas, new drainage systems and the best runway lighting.

ALMEIDA, DIOCLES TORRALBA TOUR CIEGO DE AVILA

FL071122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has toured important economic and social works in Ciego de Avila. The leader was accompanied by Diocles Torralba, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Rafael Valdes, party first secretary in that province.

Almeida and his entourage visited the Ecuador sugar mill in Baragua Municipality, where a new tandem is being built; the sugarcane fields of the Bolivia sugar mill; and the Miraflores sugar workers community, a town built by the revolution. They also visited the yeast and bagasse panel factories that are under construction in the 1 de Enero Municipality. In that same area, they visited the Ceballos citrus fruits project and the citrus processing plant.

The PCC Politburo member and his entourage also visited the 136-room Ciego de Avila Hotel that will be inaugurated in early March.

At the end of the tour, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque expressed deep admiration and recognition of the people of Ciego de Avila, who for the first time are doing their sugar harvest work without the assistance of labor forces from other provinces.

L.A. STUDENTS CONGRESS AGENDA ANNOUNCED

FL072251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The participants in the Sixth Latin American Students Congress, which will be held in this capital from 15 to 19 March of this year, will take up three main topics in two working committees. They are the student struggle, organizations confronting imperialist penetration in education and efforts for reforming and democratizing education and student well-being, the latter topic to be discussed by committee No 1. Working committee No 2 will take up the one on Latin American student solidarity with the struggle of students and peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid and fascism and for independence, national liberation, peace, democracy and social progress.

WORLD TOURISM MEETING TO BE HELD 14 FEBRUARY

FL071858 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Americas regional commission of the World Tourism Organization will meet in Havana from 14 to 16 February.

At a press conference held this morning it was announced that all the countries of the region had been invited to the meeting, but that up to now only Argentina, Costa Rica, the United States, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Jamaica, Ecuador and Cuba--the host country--have confirmed that they will attend.

At the press conference Dr (Sistilio da Mau) of Peru, who is secretary general of the America's commission of the World Tourism Organization, stated that the schedule of this fifth meeting includes important topics such as preparations for the world tourism conference which will be held in 1980, discussion of the inherent problems of the organizations's budget and regional definitions of topics which are in the general program of the world organization.

Discussions will also be held on points of the work agenda which the America's regional commission will take to the general assembly of the World Tourism Organization which will be held in Spain in September 1979.

It was also announced that before the meeting of the regional commission, which will begin on 14 February, another meeting will be held in Havana with the attendance of statisticians on organized tourism. The two meetings will be presided over by (Robert Nati) of France, who is secretary general of the World Tourism Organization.

Ines Giron Fernandez, chief of the international organizations of the National Institute of Tourism, and Juan Francisco Vidal, specialist at that institution, also participated in the press conference this morning.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

FL061127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Feb 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has received at the Council of State headquarters Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia, who is visiting our country in response to an invitation of the PCC Central Committee. During the meeting they exchanged viewpoints on the international situation, particularly the problems in Latin America.

ANILLO CAPOTE RECEIVES NEW CYPRIOT AMBASSADOR

FL071738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo Capote has received His Excellency Andreas Mavrommatis, who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cyprus in our country. The two diplomats then discussed bilateral relations, Cuban solidarity with the cause of independence and [territorial] integrity of Cyprus and the work being done for the successful celebration of the nonalined movement chiefs of state and government conference in our capital this year.

RAMON CASTRO MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS

FL061143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Ramon Castro, national work hero and director of the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm, has met with Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian deputy minister of agriculture and food, and other top officials of that ministry. The results of the visit to Hungary of the Cuban Agriculture Ministry delegation headed by Ramon Castro was evaluated during the meeting.

VISIT BY GROUP OF 12 DELEGATION ANNOUNCED

FL071136 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Feb 79 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Group of 12 will arrive in this country today at the invitation of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

The delegation consists of six representatives of the aforementioned group, which is composed of prominent Nicaraguans who are fighting the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. The Group of 12 delegation will be received at Las Americas Airport by PRD officials headed by Secretary General Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

The six Group of 12 representatives who will arrive in this country tomorrow [as heard] are Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Ricardo Coronel (Caus); Carlos Tunnerman, who is a former rector of the University of Nicaragua; Fernando Cardenal, brother of Father Ernesto Cardenal; Ernesto Castillo Martinez and Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro. Father Miguel de Soto, who is a member of the group and is currently in New York, also is expected to visit this country.

During its stay in this country, the Group of 12 delegation will carry out a number of promotional activities for the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship.

INDUSTRY-COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES CABINET

PA020041 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0616 GMT 1 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Jan (EFE)--Ramon Baez Romano, who served until yesterday as Dominican secretary of state for industry and commerce, today withdrew from President Antonio Guzman's Cabinet, becoming the first minister to do so since the government took office on 16 August 1978.

Baez Romano was replaced by Manuel Gomez Pieterz, who until today held the post of director of the Dominican Center for Export Development (CEDOPEX).

In a note of explanation, Baez Romano said that he had not resigned; instead, "the period of time which he had promised President Guzman to remain in the Cabinet has expired, and he is therefore returning to his private affairs."

This explanation is unconvincing, since 1 month ago both he and the finance secretary had been about to resign but later changed their minds and remained in their posts.

The vacancy at CEDOPEX left by the new secretary of commerce and industry was filled by Luis Alvarez Renta, who had been deputy director of that department.